

of the Chesapeake fauna as developed in Virginia and Maryland, only a few species are held in common, while with the Upper or Duplin Miocene horizon of N. C., agreement is much closer, due as much to similarity of climatic conditions as to a similarity in age.

Besides *Cardium galvestonense* Harris, two other species are available for correlation in both the Chesapeake beds of Maryland and the Miocene of the Galveston well, namely *Mytilus conradinus* Orb. and *Crassinella galvestonensis* Harris. These two species are rather abundant and occur in nearly the whole series of our Miocene beds. The former from New Jersey southward, the latter as far north as Maryland. *Cardium galvestonense* however until its present discovery in the Choptank formation of Maryland has escaped notice outside of its type area. Its distribution is such as to indicate, that it may be expected anywhere in the intermediate area. Its rarity outside of the Texan region, where it is abundant, indicates that it is a warm-water-loving form, finding as Professor Harris notes, its nearest relations with Antillean species. So far it is the only *Trigoniocardia* discovered in our Atlantic coast Miocene beds, although the group is abundantly represented in the Oligocene beneath.

NOTE ON CLEMENTIA OBLIQUA JUKES-BROWNE.

BY WM. H. DALL.

Mr. A. L. Jukes-Browne in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for July, 1913, p. 60, has published a description of a new species of *Clementia* under the specific name of *obliqua*, which was supposed to come from Porto Rico. By the kindness of J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq., I have been able to examine one of the two specimens upon which this species was founded. It proves not to be a *Clementia*, not to come from Porto Rico, and to be a species described by Carpenter under the name of *Clementia subdiaphana* forty-eight years ago. As *Clementia* was, according to Adams and Woodward, a Dosinoid animal, and the soft parts of this species are Veneroid, it was transferred by me to the genus *Marcia*, section *Venerella*, in my revision of the Veneridæ in 1902. I figured the species in the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum in 1891 from an exceptionally rotund specimen. Mr. Jukes-Browne's figures are of the more

common and elongated type. The cotype of *obliqua* examined by me has a specimen of *Galerus contortus* Cpr. adhering to it, which, like the bivalve, ranges from Alaska to the Santa Barbara Islands of California. All true *Clementias* are more or less concentrically undulated and have a deep linguiform pallial sinus, both of which features are absent from the so-called *C. obliqua*.

NORTHERN IDAHO SHELLS.

FRANK C. BAKER.

During the month of September the writer visited various portions of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Nearly three weeks of this period was spent in Northern Idaho in the beautiful Kootenai Valley and about Lake Pend Oreille. This region is quite unknown conchologically and it was hoped that some fine new species of *Oreohelix* or *Polygyra* might be found, comparable perhaps to the *Sonorellas*, etcetera, that our friend Ferriss has dug from the rocks of the Grand Canyon and the stony wastes of Arizona. Evidently we did not tear enough of the mountains to pieces, and so the pleasing sensation of finding a novelty was denied us. Perhaps the fact that we were examining the sturdy young trees of a newly acquired apple orchard (as well as counting the number of boxes of apples we would sell from these trees!) also accounted for our failure to secure a larger number of species.

Considerable time was given to hunting for snails, and a large number of specimens was secured, but of few species. A more detailed and careful search would doubtless increase this number, but the fact seems evident that the forests of pine, hemlock, spruce, and fir in this region do not harbor a large variety of molluscan life. As this is a new region, the list, though small, may be of value. The orchard tract near McArthur, Idaho is a little over 2000 feet in elevation.

Circinaria vancouverensis (Lea). Kootenai Orchard, McArthur, Idaho. This snail is not common the only specimens obtained (two in number) being found near our sleeping tent, one under the floor and the other beneath a burnt log. The specimens are smaller than those living to the westward, at a lower elevation.